

COMPANY E
THIRD BATTALION
THIRD BRIGADE
18 OCTOBER 1963

**U.S. ARMY
TRAINING CENTER**



**FORT LEONARD WOOD
MISSOURI**

ARMY TRAINING CENTER

**YOUR
ARMY TEAM
TRAINING PROVIDES:**



- A**N ORDERLY TRANSITION FROM CIVILIAN TO MILITARY LIFE.
- R**APID PHYSICAL CONDITIONING TO ACHIEVE AND MAINTAIN ARMY STANDARDS.
- M**ILITARY KNOWLEDGE TO QUALIFY AS A MODERN AMERICAN SOLDIER.
- Y**OUNG MEN WITH A DESIRE FOR SELF-IMPROVEMENT AND ADVANCEMENT.
- T**RAINING IN UNDERSTANDING OF DEMOCRACY AND THE ARMY'S ROLE THEREIN.
- E**MPHASIS ON THE DIGNITY OF THE INDIVIDUAL.
- A**PPRECIATION FOR A STRONG ARMY ; AND PRIDE IN THE "ACTION ARMY."
- M**EN WITH HIGH STANDARDS OF RESPONSIBILITY, CONDUCT, MANNERS, AND MORALS.

To
ACCOMPLISH THE MISSION
of

Developing a disciplined, highly motivated soldier who is qualified in his basic weapon, physically conditioned, and drilled in the fundamentals of soldiery, and of special military duties as assigned.

ARMY HERITAGE

As members of the United States Army we can accept with quiet pride the fact that the heritage of our Army is inseparable from the traditions and heritage of our Country. From pre-Revolution days to the present, American patriots have served in our Army—either as a lifetime vocation or as citizen-soldiers under an ancient concept which continues to be fundamental even as we find ourselves in the middle of the space age. The Army soldier is the ultimate weapon, and he will continue to be the mainstay of our nation's defense. His effectiveness in war has been vastly improved by the highly technical weapons that scientific research has placed into his hands. Never before in our history has the individual soldier carried such a variety of weapons, communications equipment and lightweight materiel.

It was not always so. Our first Army was made of colonists suddenly turned citizen-soldiers. Men seeking to topple the self-appointed right of kings and establish the rights of man to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

June 1775 saw the birth of the Army, when the Continental Congress voted to raise several infantry companies under the command of General George Washington. Even before Washington could join his "Army," 1200 patriots engaged the British in the first major battle for freedom at Breed's Hill, near Bunker Hill overlooking Boston. The clash united the colonies in their desire to seek independence.

Washington began training in 1776 and the creation of his small Army had progressed considerably when it received its first great and enduring mission. The Declaration of Independence proclaimed to the world that we were, and had the right to be, free and independent. This bold declaration, however, did not become fact without a long and bitter struggle.

The winter of 1777-1778 at Valley Forge transformed the rough survivors into conditioned regulars.

In a letter written in the spring of 1778 to John Bannister, Washington commented, . . . "without arrogance or the smallest deviation from truth, it may be said that no history, now extant, can furnish an instance of an Army's suffering such uncommon hardships as ours have done, and bearing them with the same patience and fortitude. To see men without clothes to cover their nakedness, without blankets to lay on, without shoes, by which their marches may be traced by the blood from their feet, and almost as often without provisions as with; marching through frost and snow, and at Christmas taking up their winter quarters within a day's march of the enemy, without a house or hut to cover them till they could be built and submitting to it without a murmur, is a mark of patience and obedience which in my opinion can scarce be paralleled."

Their example and effectiveness in later battles inspired increased support for the cause. The Army grew in strength and skill until the defeat of Lord Cornwallis' great army at Yorktown. In 1783, American independence was formally acknowledged. The Continental Army, born a year before the cause of independence was proclaimed, had performed its mission.

Following the Revolutionary War, the Continental Army was disbanded and the States relied for security on the old militia system. But as the Nation expanded the Continent, the need for a regular military establishment to cope with Indian uprisings and to strengthen the Nation's band in dealing with foreign powers caused the Congress to raise new regiments.

One hundred years ago a tragic struggle was raging between fellow Americans. The war that divided them into opposing armies was later recognized as one of the most decisive conflicts in World history.

The Civil War proved that our Federal Union under the Constitution was indeed indivisible. It strengthened the unity of all Americans and it ended an economic and social system under which human beings were the legal property of others. Finally, its overall military character made it "the last of the old and the first of the modern wars."

The fierceness of both the Union and Confederate soldiers patriotism and loyalty is tragically reflected in the Civil War casualty rate, which were, in some battles, among the highest in the history of warfare. When the guns at last were silent, the Nation took new strength from the memory of those who had died on both sides.

When Congress, on 6 April 1917, declared war against the Central Powers in Europe, it initiated the greatest mobilization our country had ever known. Eventually, 4½ million men served in the wartime Army, almost half in Europe. World War I was fought with the age old skill and valor of the individual soldier, but many of its weapons and other implements brought great changes in the conditions and methods of war. The internal combustion engine, new dimensions in firepower, and mobility were introduced to warfare. The American soldier had to adapt to the tank, machinegun, airplanes, and the flame-throwers.

World War II found all the growing technology of the 20th Century being applied to modern warfare. All previous wars had been fought by land and sea forces. Air power, an infant in World War I, grew up in World War II. The Army Air Corps, along with the air elements of the Navy, performed strategic and tactical roles that contributed much to victory. The years 1942-1945 were among the most eventful and critical in our Nation's history. Deeds of American valor have been written in blood from the beaches of Anzio and the hedgerows of Normandy to the jungles of the Philippines and Guadalcanal.

Since World War II, our Army has been committed to the containment of communist aggression in many parts of the world. The United States cannot afford to stand by idly while our smaller allies are overrun. For this reason, the American soldier must be versatile and suited to our times. He must feel at home in an age of nuclear warheads, jet aircraft and communications satellites. He must be able to perform effectively in any type of terrain and under any conditions of weather for the cause of freedom. He remains the vital ingredient. No machine, no computer, no fantastic weaponry of air, land or sea will take his place. He must be ready to defend and preserve our independence with the same devotion he displayed in winning it nearly two centuries ago.



U. S. ARMY
TRAINING CENTER
Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri

Color painting courtesy of the National Guard Bureau

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The Story of FORT LEONARD WOOD

FORT LEONARD WOOD, covers 71,000 acres of the Mark Twain National Forest in the Missouri Ozarks, southwest of St. Louis. Activated in 1940, the Fort was named in honor of Major General Leonard Wood who won the Medal of Honor for action in the campaign against the Apache Indian Chieftain, Geronimo.

Only a handful of officials were on hand December 1940 to witness the ground breaking ceremonies. On that day, an unknown soldier of a huge construction Army turned the first shovelfull of dirt for the con-

struction of the nation's largest engineer training center, a post that has trained thousands of fighting men.

The mud was terrific—so bad as to give the budding camp nationwide publicity. But the excavators and the wielders of hammer, trowel and saw surged on in their work. Almost all workers lived off the post. In spite of all the difficulties the work proceeded at a furious pace and was virtually completed the middle of May.

With the completion of the \$40,000,000 fort and the 22 mile railroad leading to it, trainees began coming in full speed.



From the early part of 1941 until the post closed in 1946, Fort Leonard Wood trained some 300,000 fighting men. Such famous divisions as the 6th, 8th, 75th, 97th, and the 70th trained here during World War II.

During the years the fort lay dormant, only a handful of groundkeepers were on the premises.

The business of activating an Army post started all over again for Fort Leonard Wood in 1950, shortly after the American troops began fighting in Korea.

This time, Fort Leonard Wood supported the 6th Armored Division engaged in replacement training rather than a procession of divisions being trained for combat.

On 16 March 1956 the 6th Armored Division was

inactivated and replaced with the United States Army Training Center, Engineer. The Secretary of the Army signed the order 21 March 1956 making Fort Leonard Wood a permanent installation.

The essence of Fort Leonard Wood is best described by the word "training." The fort gives recruit basic training, common and engineer specialist training and combat engineer training.

Among the specialized types of training soldiers can get at the fort are construction; machinery and earth moving equipment operation and maintenance; structural steel and sheet metal working; plumbing; carpentry; electrical installation and many other specialties.





PASSING IN REVIEW

POST HEADQUARTERS



A Message to the Men . . .

from the COMMANDING GENERAL



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS
U.S. ARMY TRAINING CENTER AND FORT LEONARD WOOD
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL
FORT LEONARD WOOD, MISSOURI 65473

CONGRATULATIONS, SOLDIER!

You have successfully completed the intensive basic training program required of each individual in order to graduate to the ranks of the best trained, best equipped, and best informed soldier in the history of our modern Army.

In accomplishing the transformation from civilian to citizen soldier, you have attained proficiency in the basic tools of the professional soldier; to march, to shoot, and to fight as a member of a team in the defense of our nation and the free world.

As you move on to advanced individual training, or an assignment with an active Army unit, the officers, drill sergeants, and men of your cadre are proud of you. You have proven yourself in the trials and pressures of basic training. You have developed your mind and body and accepted the challenge of soldiers before you to be prepared to make whatever sacrifices are necessary in preserving freedom and the dignity of the individual.

To each of you I extend my appreciation and best wishes for your continuing success in the years ahead.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Geo H Walker", is positioned above the typed name.

GEO. H. WALKER
Major General, USA
Commanding



Major General
G. H. Walker
Commanding General



George Henry Walker was born in Muskogee, Oklahoma, on April 2, 1914. He graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1937, and received his Master's Degree in Civil Engineering from the University of California in 1941.

In the early days of World War II, he served in the South Pacific as a battalion commander and Regimental Executive Officer of the 46th Engineer Regiment which had the mission of constructing airfields in Northern Australia and New Guinea. In 1943 he returned to the United States and commanded the 169th Engineer Combat Battalion and was the Executive Officer of the 1139th Engineer Combat Group at Camp Beale, California. With the allied build-up in Europe in 1944, he was assigned to command the 1103rd Engineer Combat Group, a part of General George S. Patton's famed Third Army. While in this assignment he was awarded the Legion of Merit for his leadership in personally reconnoitering sites for fording and bridging operations as part of the Engineer support for the assault crossings of the Moselle River, France. In 1945 he was reassigned to the Operations Division (OPD) of the War Department General Staff in Washington.

General Walker returned to Europe in 1947 to serve with the Engineer Staff of the European headquarters in Berlin and Heidelberg. He was reassigned to the United States in 1952 and served as the District Engineer with the San Francisco District,

Corps of Engineers. After attending the Army War College in 1954, he became the Executive Officer for Civil Works in the Office of the Chief of Engineers, Washington.

Another tour of overseas duty in 1956 took the General to Korea where he was assigned as The Engineer for I Corps. Upon his return to the United States in 1958, he was assigned as The Engineer for the Continental Army Command at Fort Monroe, Virginia. From 1961 until 1963, he served as Assistant Commandant and Commandant of The Engineer School and Commanding General of Fort Belvoir, Virginia. In May 1963, he was named Director of Topography and Military Engineering in the Office of the Chief of Engineers, Washington.

General Walker was selected to be the Division Engineer of the Missouri River Division, Omaha, Nebraska, in November 1963, and in September 1965, the Division Engineer for the South Atlantic Division with headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia.

His decorations include the Legion of Merit, Bronze Star for Valor with Oak Leaf Cluster, the Army Commendation Medal, and the French Croix de Guerre. He is a registered professional engineer in Nebraska.

The General is married to the former Jo Ballantine of his hometown, Muskogee, Oklahoma, and they have two children.

General Walker was assigned as Commanding General, US Army Training Center and Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, in September 1967.

Brigadier General
A. L. Leonard, Jr.
Deputy Commanding General



Brigadier General Allan L. Leonard, Jr., was born in Los Angeles, California, on May 26, 1915. He was graduated from Los Angeles High School in 1932 and from The Citadel Military College, Charleston, South Carolina, in 1936. His first assignment was with Company C, 8th Infantry, Fort Screven, Georgia, as a platoon leader.

During World War II he served overseas from August 1942 to November 1945 in the Pacific Theater as regimental intelligence officer, regimental operations and training officer, and infantry battalion commander in the 40th Infantry Division.

Following his return to the United States he was assigned to the War Department General Staff until August 1948. In 1948-49 he attended the Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and was then stationed at Fort Benning, Georgia, with the Staff and Faculty, The Infantry School, where he remained until May 1952. After language training, he next served as the United States Army Attache to Germany, returning in 1956 to attend the Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania.

In August 1957 General Leonard reported to the 4th Infantry Division at Fort Lewis, Washington, for duty as a Battle Group Commander. In January 1959 he was assigned to the Military Assistance Advisory Group, Vietnam as Deputy Chief, Army Section. From May 1960 until November 1962 he served with the J-5 (Plans) Division at Headquarters Pacific Command, Camp Smith, Hawaii.

Prior to his arrival at Headquarters Sixth Army, Presidio of San Francisco, California as Assistant Chief of Staff in September 1965, he was senior Department of Defense representative and faculty member at the National Interdepartmental Seminar, Washington; Member of the Policy Planning Staff Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs); and Executive Officer, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel, Department of the Army. General Leonard was Acting Chief of Staff, Sixth Army, from 16 February to 1 April 1966. He was assigned as Deputy Commanding General at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri in June 1968, after having served as Chief of Staff, Headquarters Alaskan Command, Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska, since June 1966.

A graduate of The Infantry School, the Command and General Staff College, and the Army War College, he has also completed student tours at the Strategic Intelligence School, the Army Language School, the Military Assistance Institute, the Foreign Service Institute, and the Advanced Management Program at Harvard University.

His awards include the Silver Star, Legion of Merit, Bronze Star Medal, and the Combat Infantryman Badge.

General Leonard is married to the former Susan Clemson of Los Angeles. They have three children: a son, Allan L. Leonard, III, and two daughters, Janet (wife of Captain Wallace Campbell, USMC) and Virginia.



MAIN POST EXCHANGE

NEW BARRACKS





BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

BOAK DENTAL CLINIC





ORDERLY ROOMS

GENERAL LEONARD WOOD ARMY HOSPITAL



POST EXCHANGE DRIVE-IN





RELIGION

THERE ARE thirteen chapels and five chapel facilities on the post where services are conducted for Protestant, Jewish and Catholic personnel.

The religious services at the chapels approximate those of civilian churches and synagogues and provide many opportunities for participation of military personnel and dependents on the post. In addition to services held for Protestant, Jewish and Catholic personnel, special Greek Orthodox, Lutheran, Episcopal, Christian Science and Latter Day Saints services are conducted.





NEW BARRACK COMPLEX FOR BASIC TRAINEES

LIEBER HEIGHTS RESIDENTIAL AREA, FT. LEONARD WOOD





RECREATION



PARADE REVIEWING OFFICERS



start of a new life







reception
station



haircut... the army way





testing





medical
examination

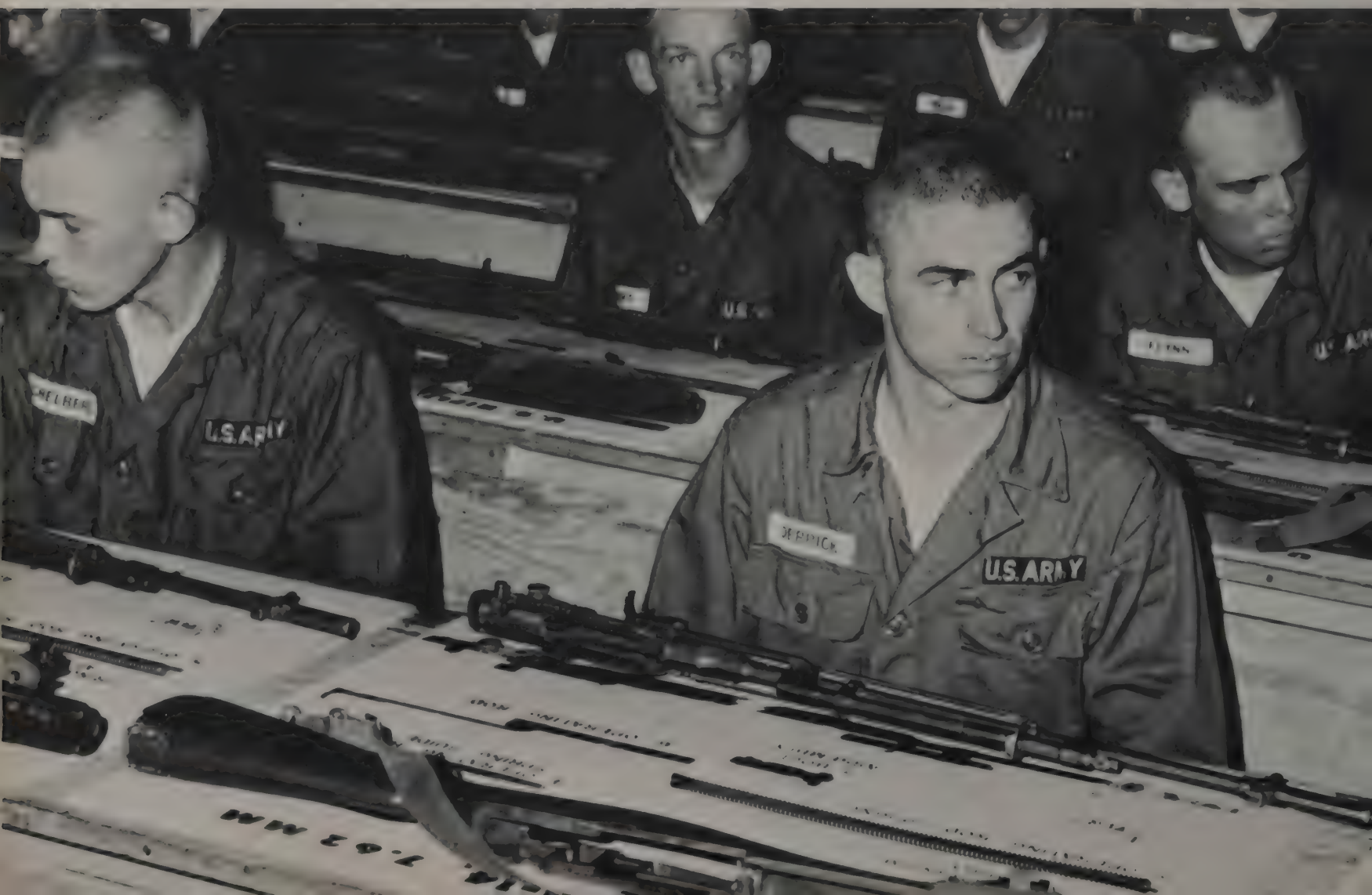


clothing issue





mechanical training



dismounted drill











physical training





first aid







inspections







meter range







field firing







target detection







record range







field chow



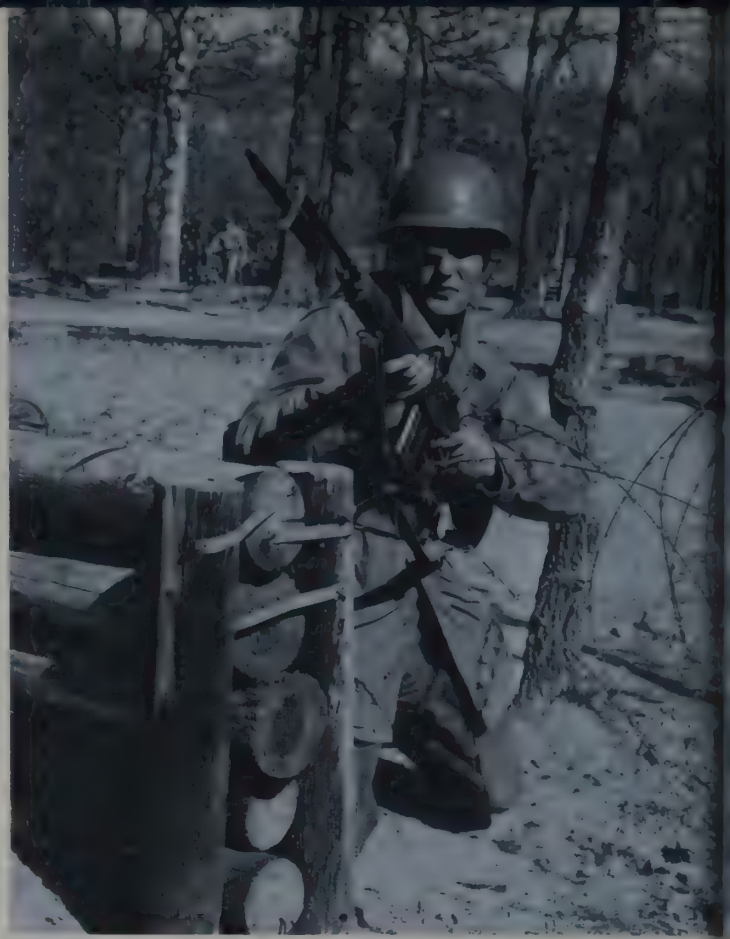






close combat



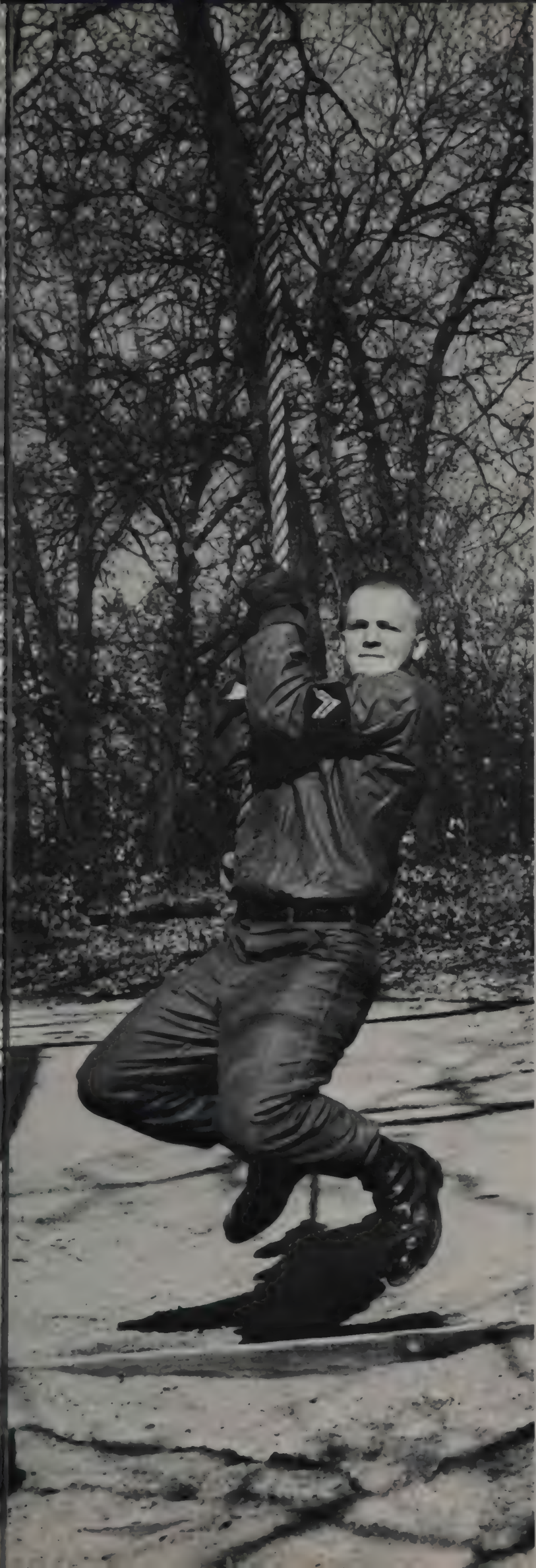






obstacle course







individual protective measures

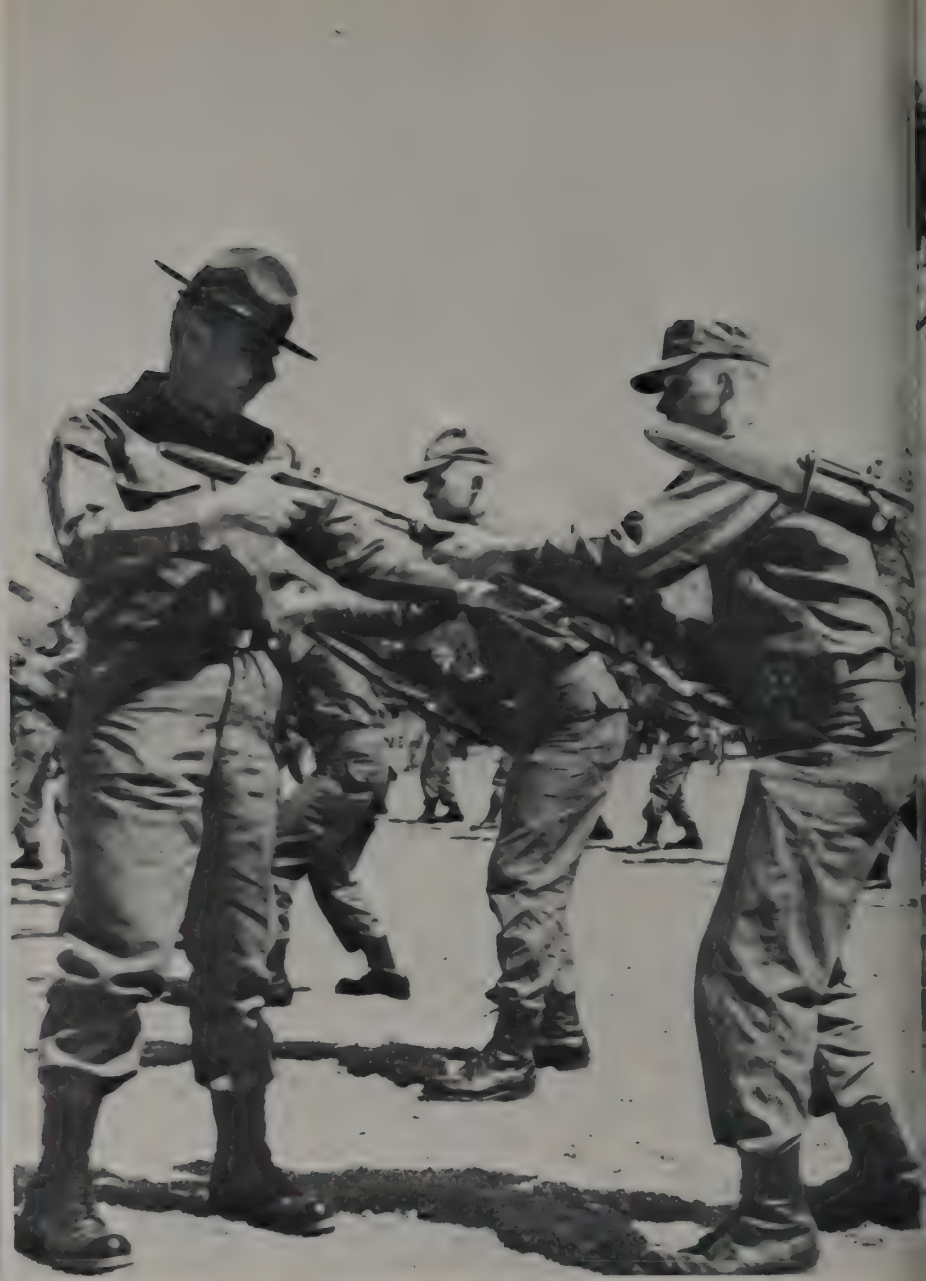


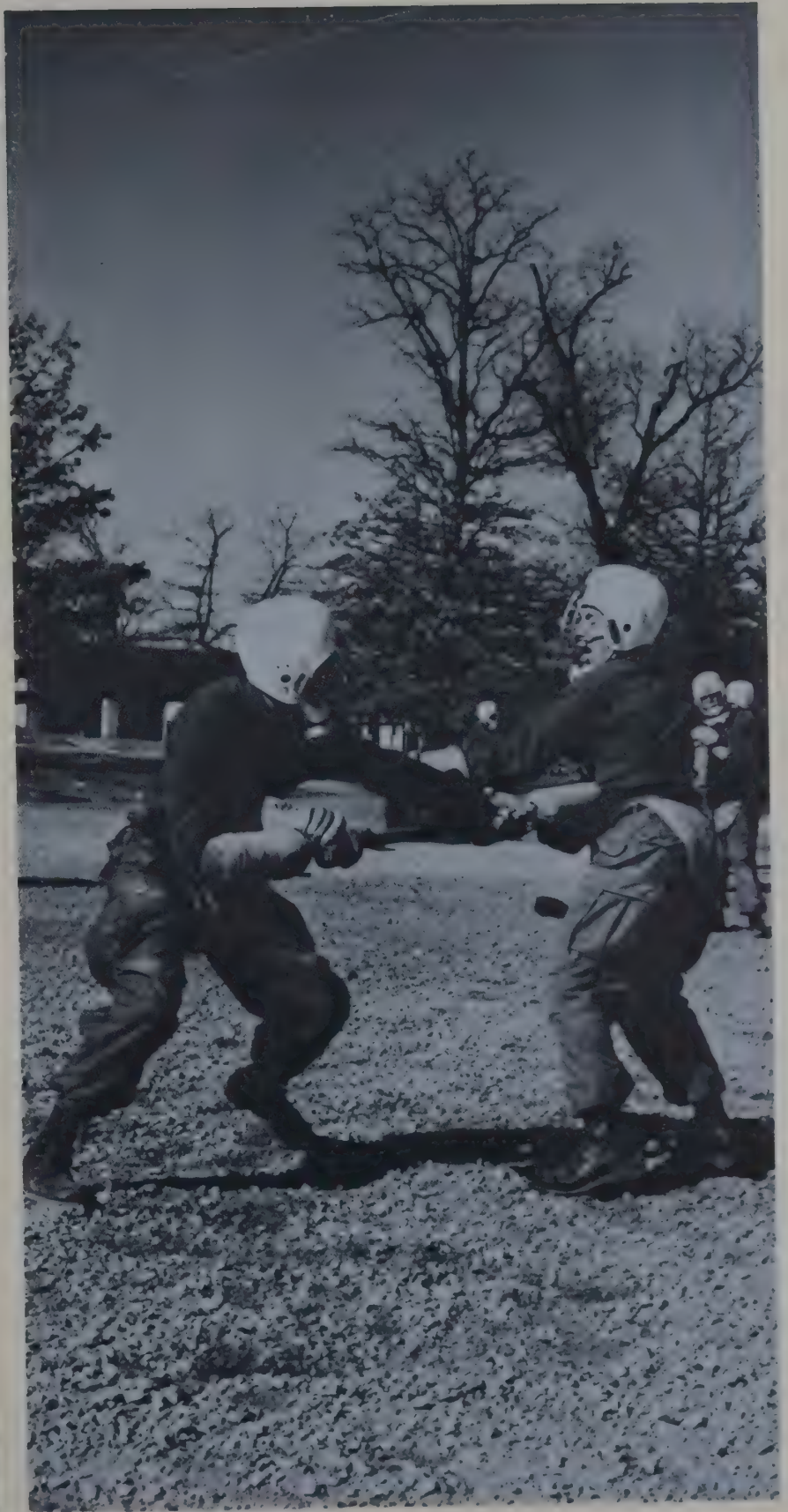


bayonet









pugil bayonet training





hand to hand combat







infiltration
course







marches & bivouac





hand grenades





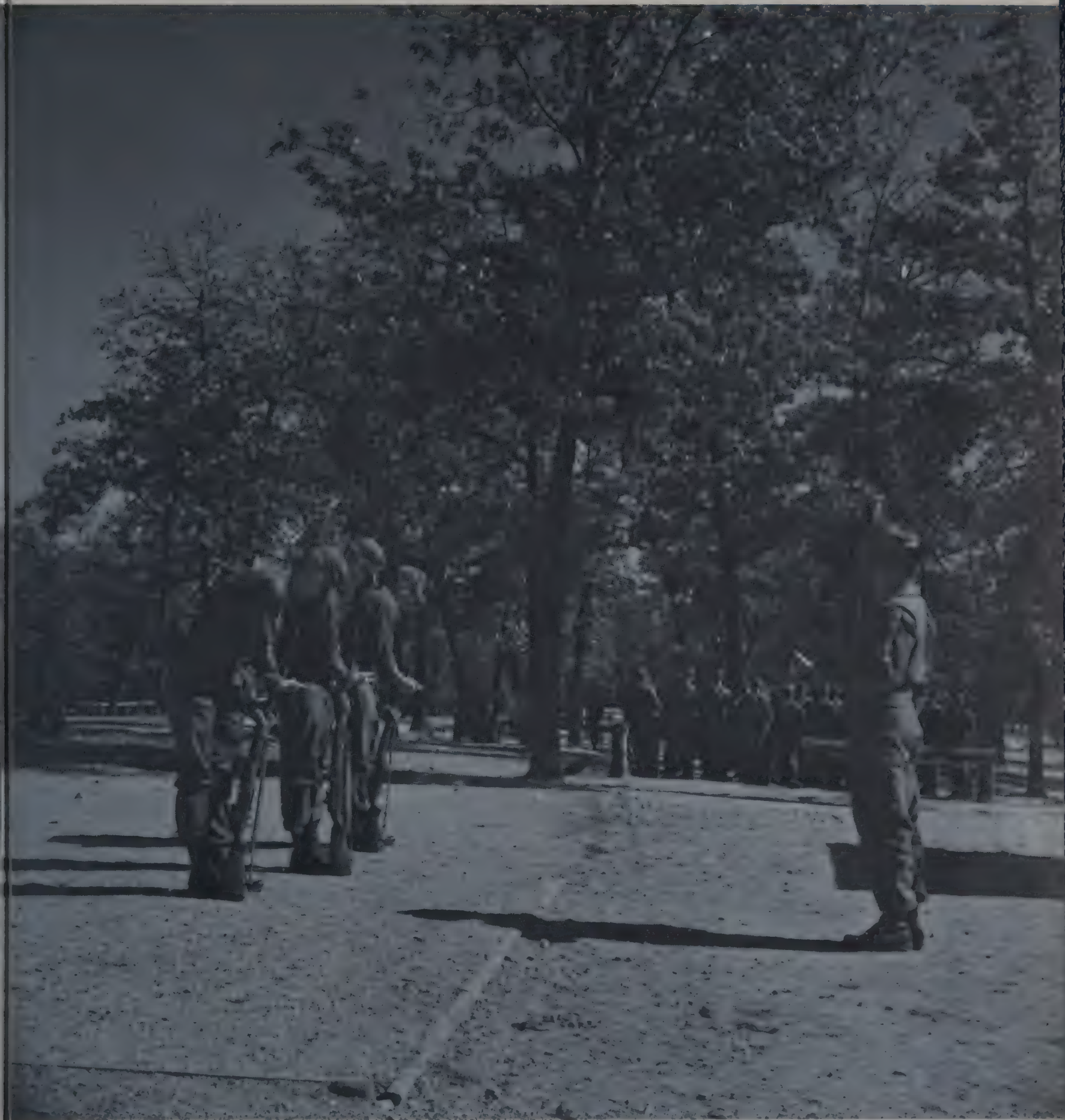




physical combat proficiency test



proficiency testing







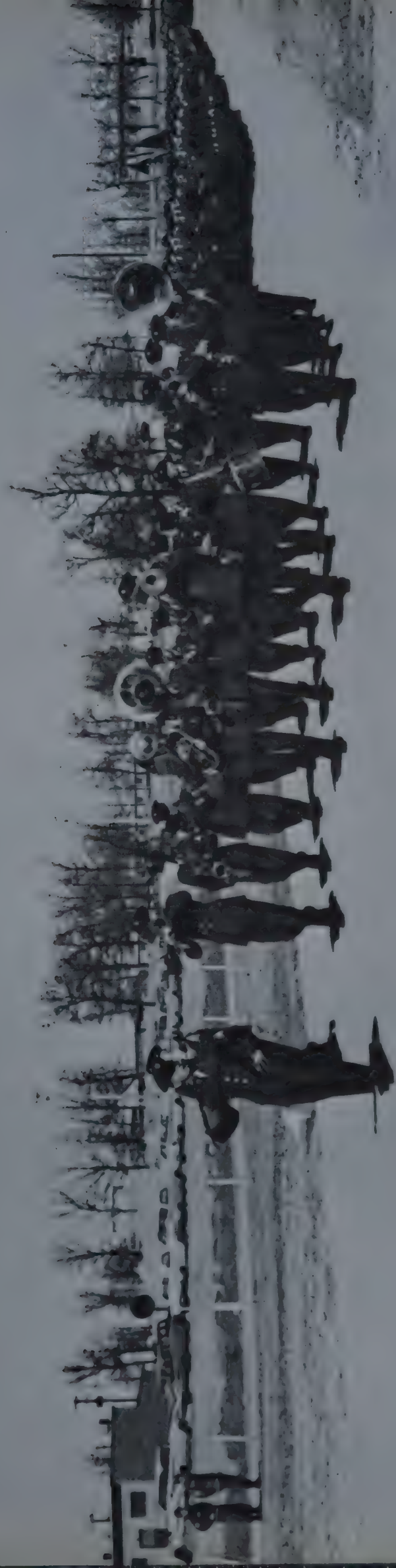
parades and graduation







399th army band







departing



THIRD TRAINING BRIGADE



COL J. Crawford Caton
Brigade Commander



LTC George T. Hooper
Battalion Commander



CSM Nicholas Kakunes
Brigade Sergeant Major



Reginald A. Dorey
Battalion Sergeant Major

THIRD BATTALION COMPANY E

Commenced Training:
26 August 1968

Completed Training:
18 October 1968



CPT Donald L. Jones
Company Commander



2LT Dennis W. Hastings
Training Officer



Robert E. Schebor
First Sergeant



Elijah Q. Wiggins
SDI



Modesto A. Ochoa
Platoon Sergeant



Louis B. McDaniels
Platoon Sergeant



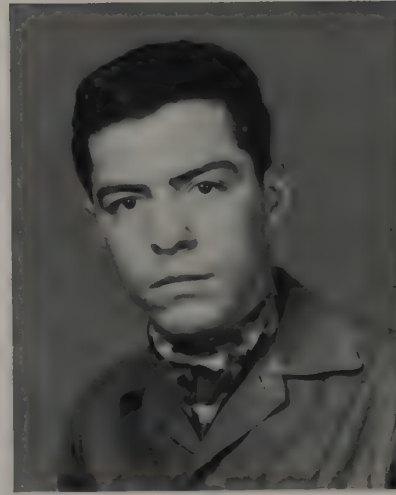
Allen D. Walters
Platoon Sergeant



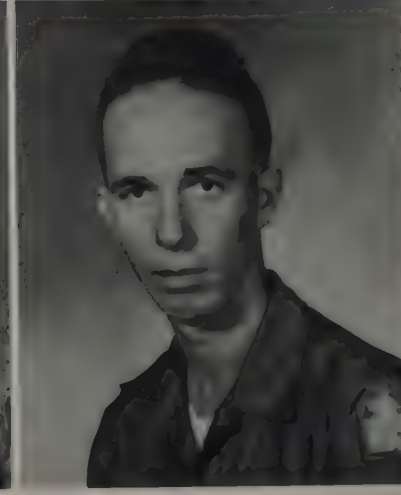
Henry L. Heintz
Platoon Sergeant



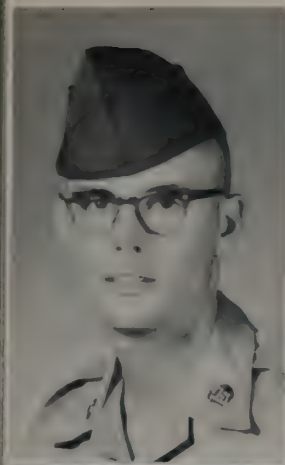
Edward L. Davidson
Supply Sergeant



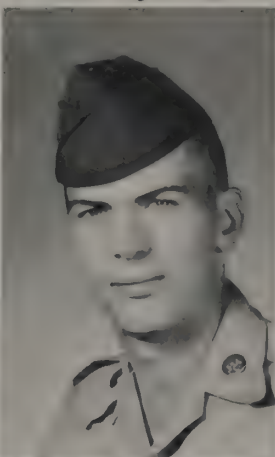
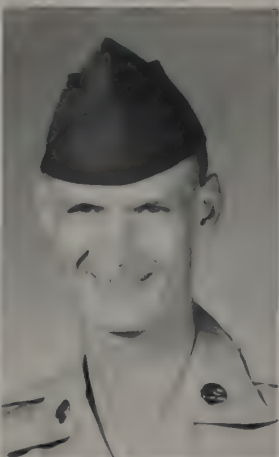
Alex L. Montoya
Company Clerk



Michael D. Cooper
Training NCO



James Abels
Earl Adams
Wayne Aldonderfer
William Barnes
Jonny Barnett



Richard Beard
Emory Beavers
Bernard Bell
Allen Belt
Paul Biel



Michael Blackwell
Monte Blackwell
Joseph Boone
Larry Booth
Suter Bracy

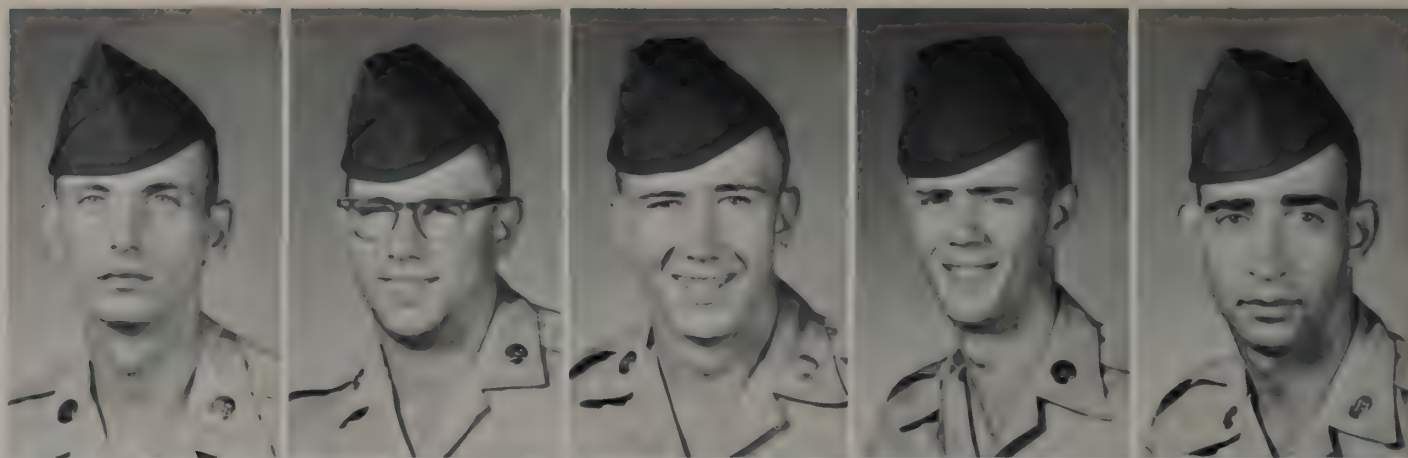


Kenneth Brazier
Perry Burrell
Scott Briggs
Randy Brooks
Judson Bruce

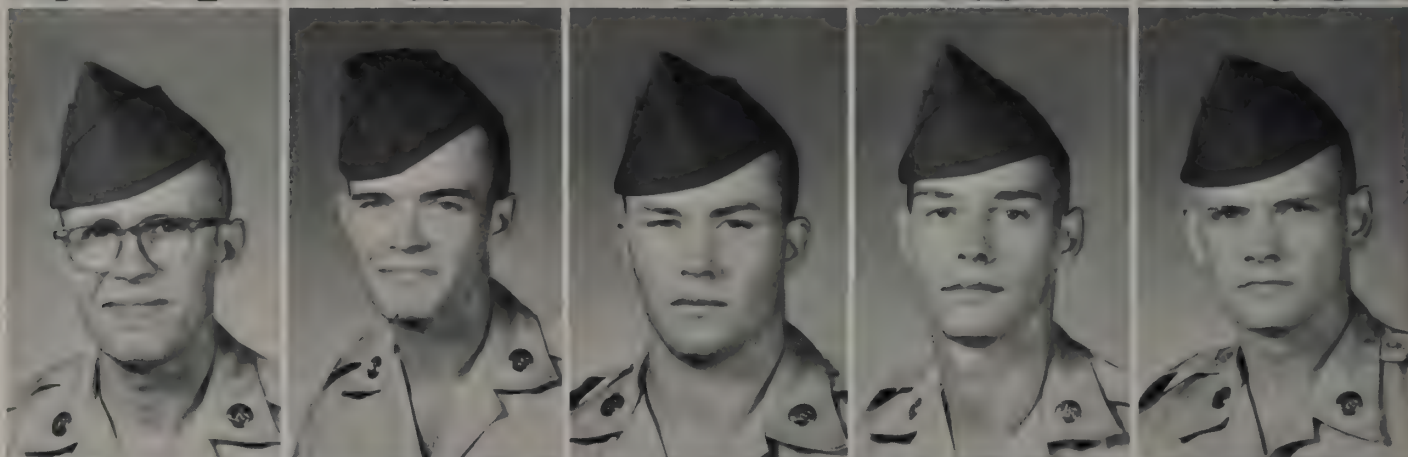


Jerry Burgess
Terry Campbell
William Campbell
Stephen Casey
Raymond Castellano

Clyde Cauthen
 Donald Chubb
 Jerry Cole
 James Collins
 Eugene Coutee



Jerry Crallo
 Charles Croy
 Cole Cummins
 Henry Dalton
 James Davis



Romel Davidson
 Francis Davis
 Seaborn Davis
 David Deboer
 Alan Di Thomas

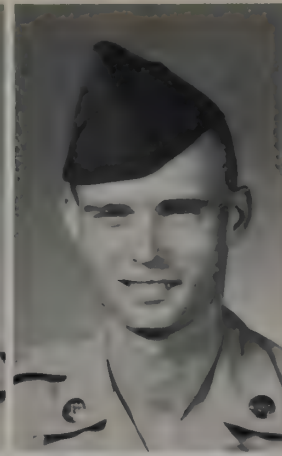


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 Thomas Dunmire
 Robert Esterday
 William Evans
 Charles Ferguson

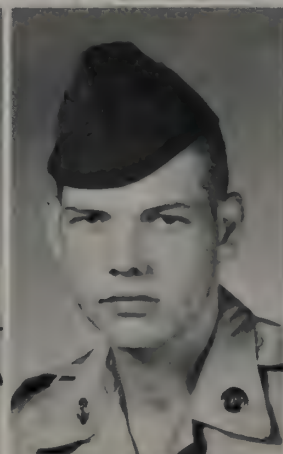
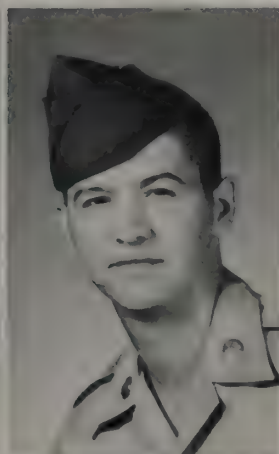


Paul Fitzgerald
 Larry Flinn
 Robert Foley
 Roger Forcier
 Clyde French

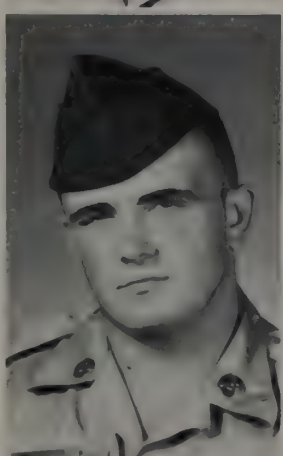




Michael Fuertsch
Elbert Gardner
Michael Garwood
Richard Gatchell
Woodrow Goforth



Rafael Gonzalez
Sergio Gonzalez
Ronald Good
Gary Gordon
Jack Graflund



Roy Guy
D. L. Harris
Gary Harris
Dwaine Hawley
Richard Hess



Joe Hicks
Terry Hinsley
Michael Holder
Joe Hollinshead
Larry Hollis



Harry Holt
Robert Householder
Donald Isaacson
Robert Jacobson
Edward Jelinek

Duane Johnson
 Gene Johnson
 Charles Joseph
 William Kahrhoff
 William Kanter



Edward Kasey
 Melvin Keith
 Richard Kessler
 Charles King
 Ronald Kissling



Martin Kolbus
 Kurt Krey
 Joseph Kubasta
 John Kwasniak
 James Lang

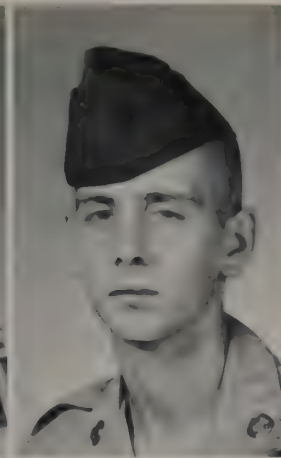
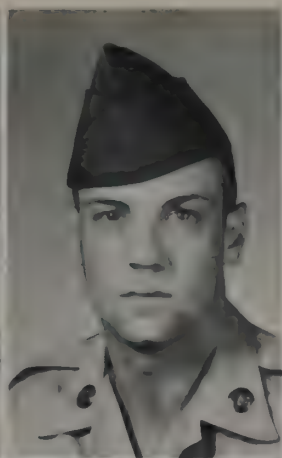


James Leatherwood
 Thomas Leith
 Melvin Levine
 Bobbie Lewis
 Lamont Lott



Lewis Ludwig
 Joseph Maderak
 Kenneth Mahler
 Gregory Malek
 Virgil Marshall

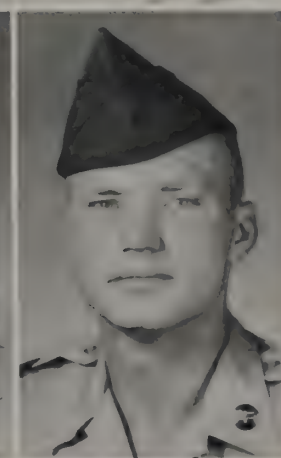
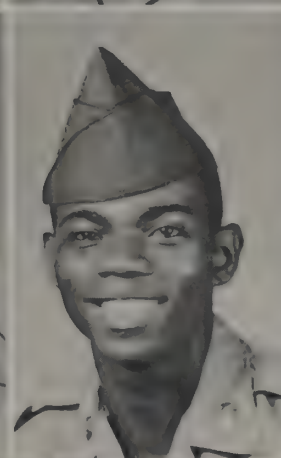




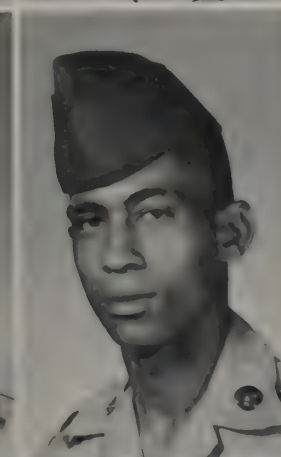
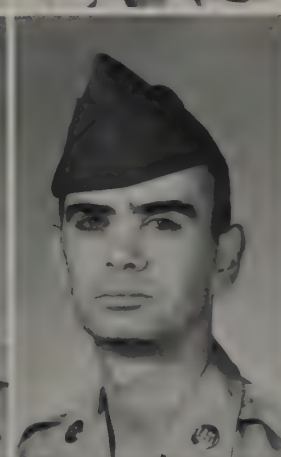
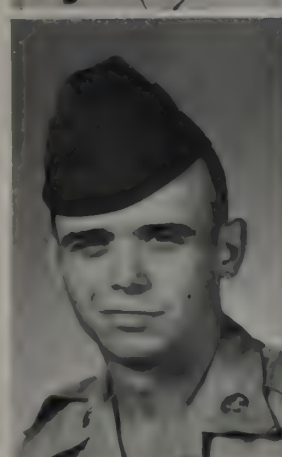
Gerald Martin
Hugh Martin
Steve McCoy
James McEnaney
Louis McMillian



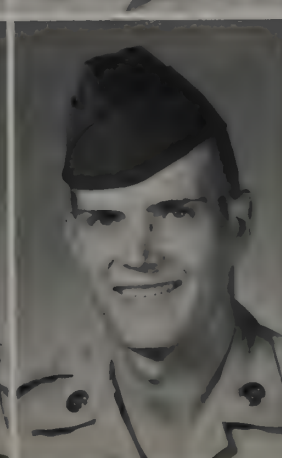
Walter McMoran
Stephen McRaven
Geoffry Melchior
Robert Mele
Harold Miller



Mark Miller
Claude Mitchell
George Mitchell
Jeffrey Mocarsky
David Moerer

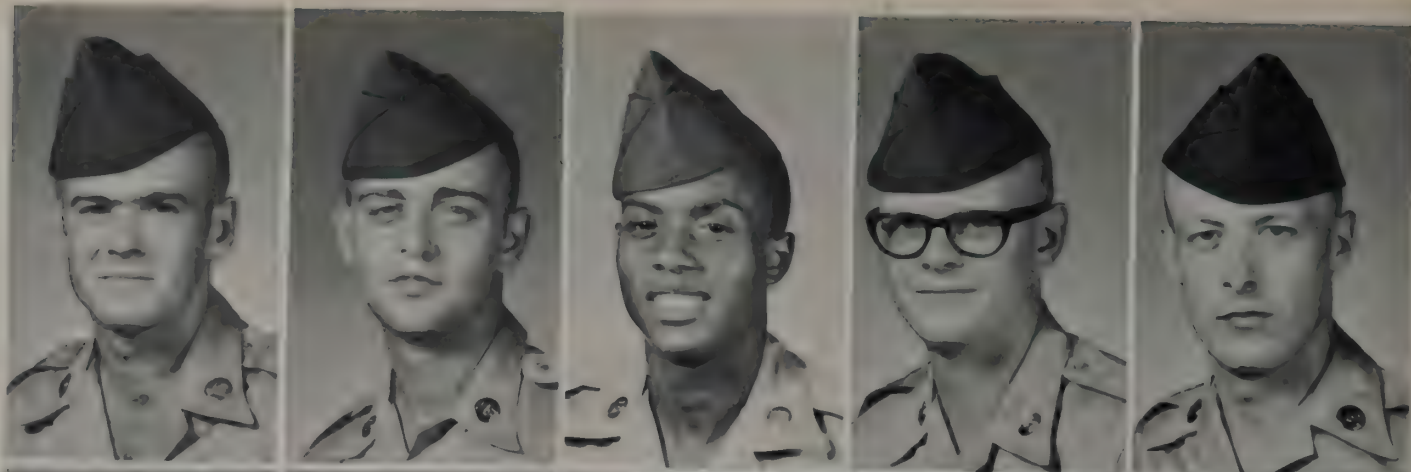


Phillip Mosley
Robert Mullins
Robert Murdie
John Natale
Ardyce Nauden



Lyle Neely
Leslie Noaker
Jerome Obarski
Eckard Olbruck
Virgil Oliver

Dennis Owen
Henry Owens
Byron Parks
George Patterson
Ronald Paul



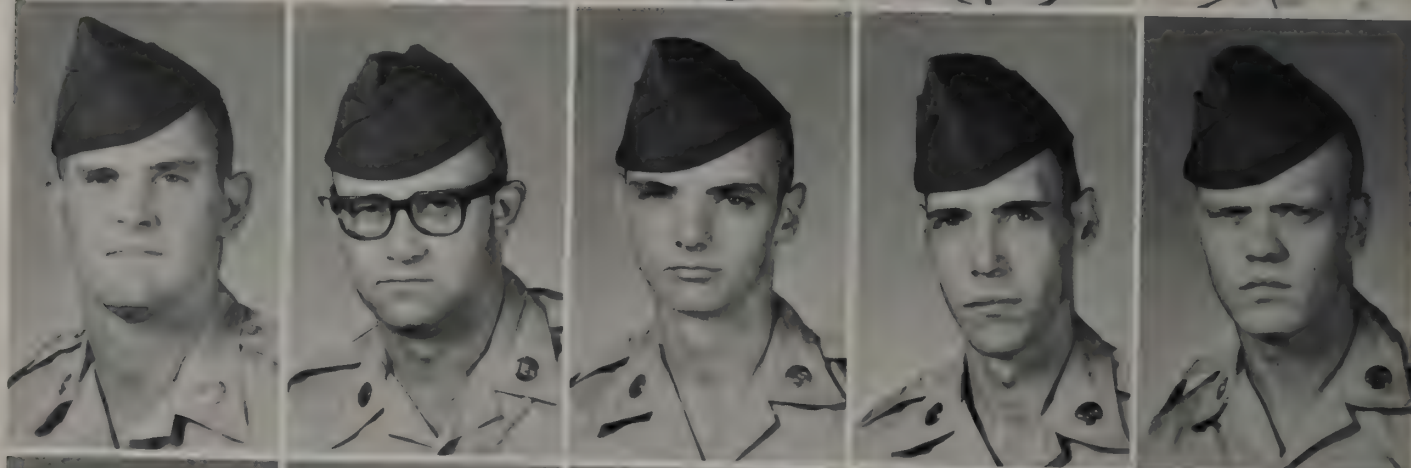
John Payne
Thomas Peaff
Darwyn Perdun
Walter Peters
Richard Petersen



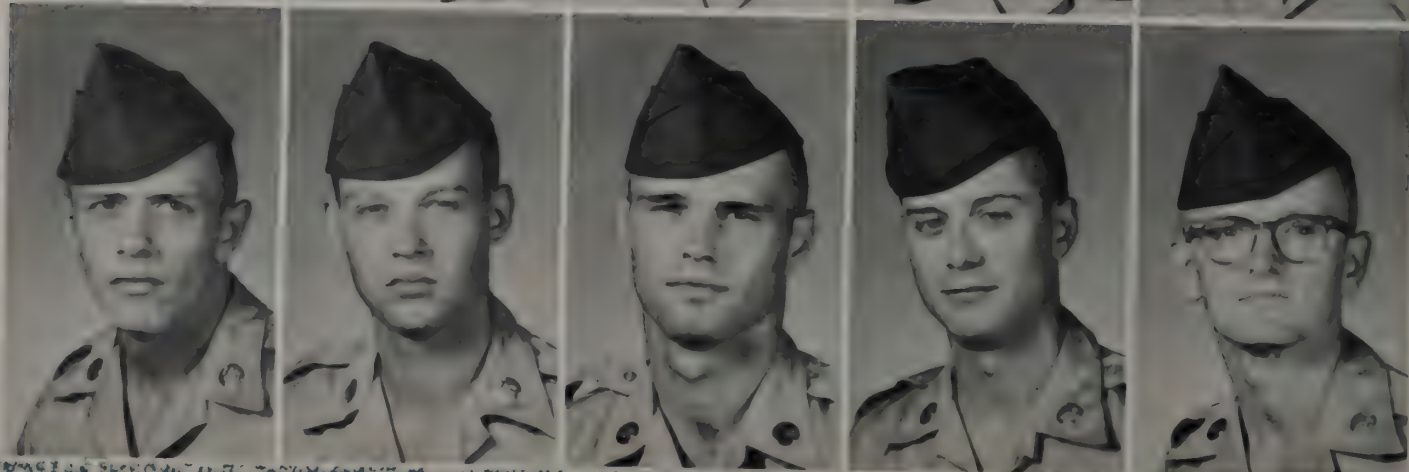
Tommy Phend
Robert Phillips
Michael Pitmon
Clayton Pope
Ernest Preston



William Raper
John Renouf
Dennis Rice
Lewis Riddle
Thomas Roach

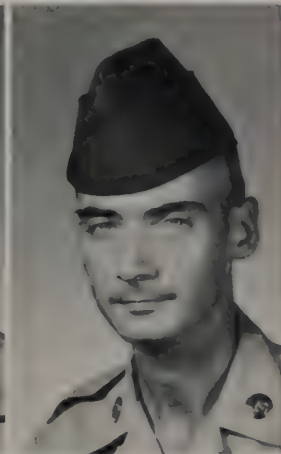


Edward Robinson
Ronald Rodgers
Russell Rouhier
James Rudasics
Larry Sacia

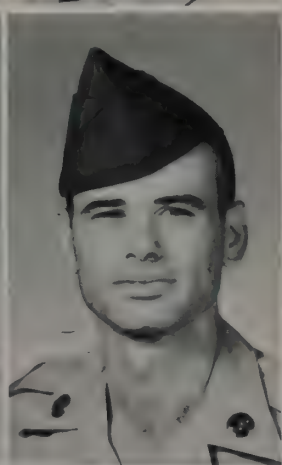
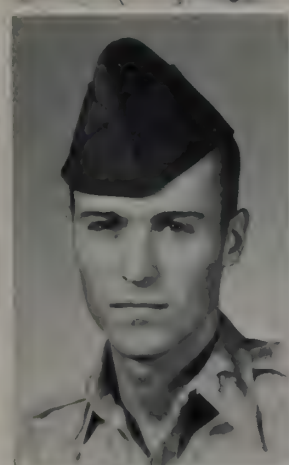




Edward Sanders
Richard Sanders
Daniel Schaubert
William Schiermeier
Anthony Schlader



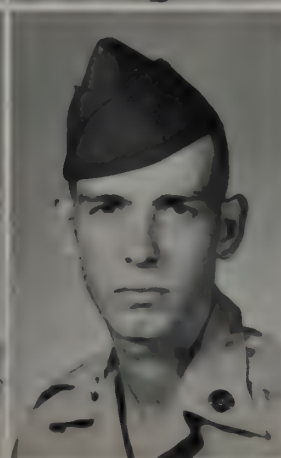
Barney Schmidt
David Schuppert
Louis Serras
Steven Shank
Charles Shinn



James Siewin
Marshall Silence
Leopold Six
Charles Sledd
William Smith

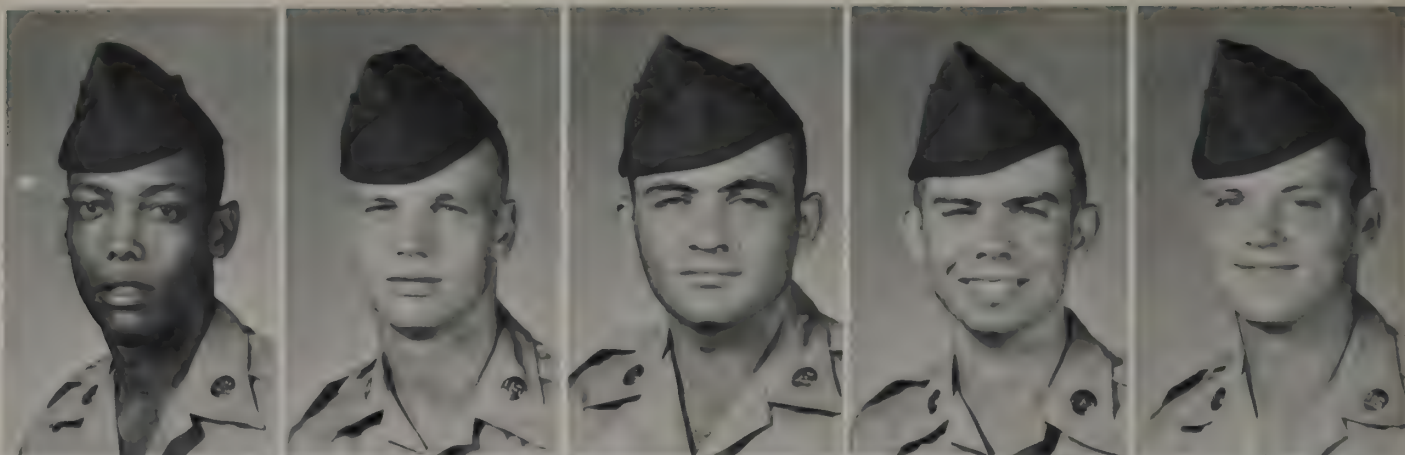


Allen Solo
James Solomon
David Spotts
Lee Summerfield
John Tartaglia

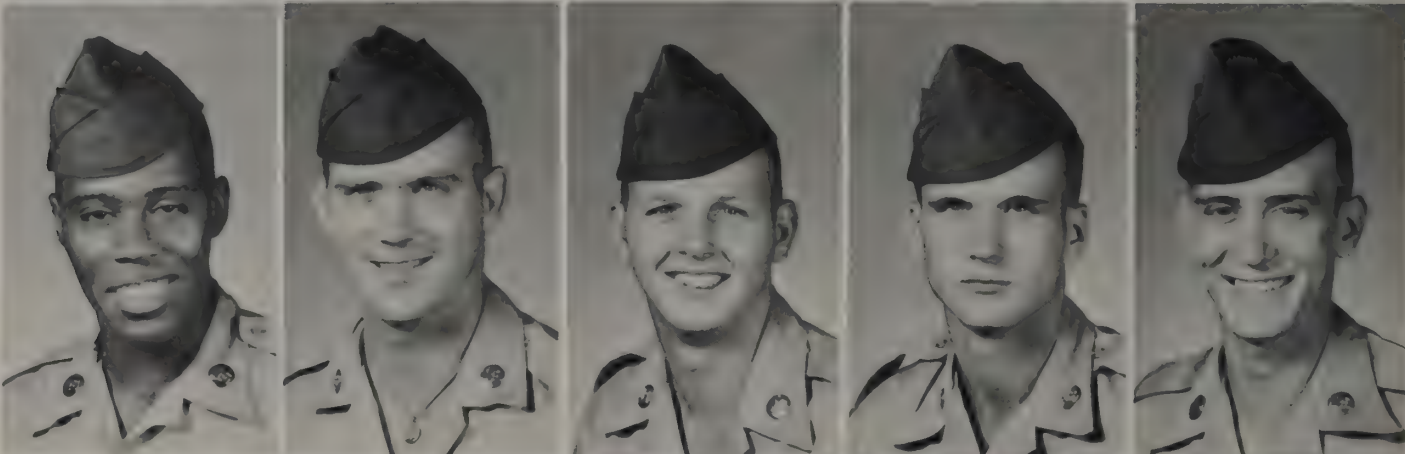


Thomas Teague
Lee Terry
Ronald Thompson
Ronald Trilck
Michael Turek

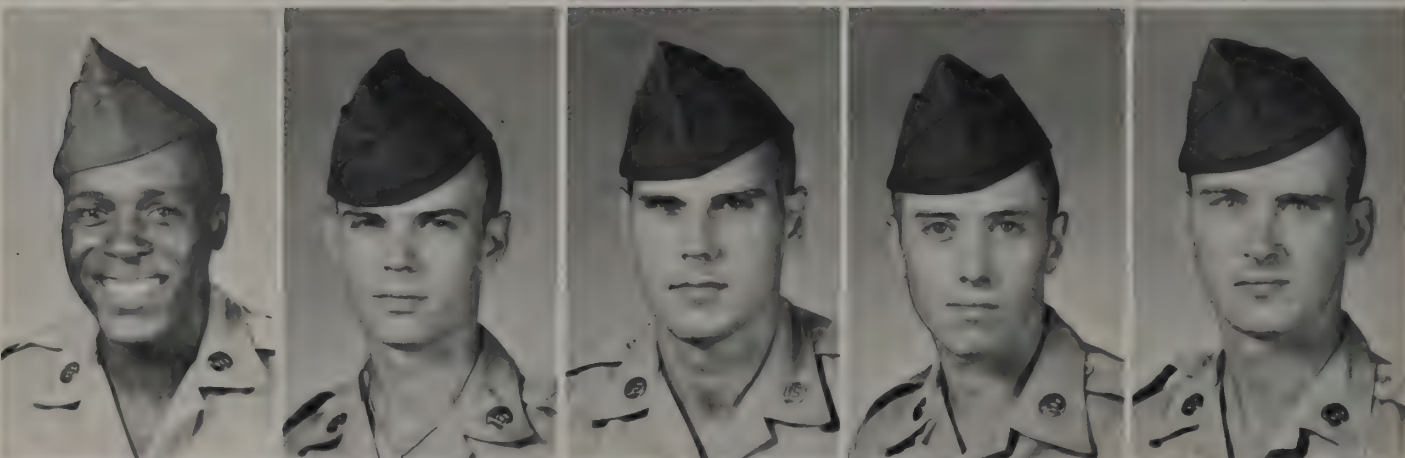
Michael Turner
 Larry Uhlenhopp
 Arnold Viers
 John Voltz
 David Vratil



Ronald Wade
 John Wahl
 Michael Wallace
 Robert Waller
 Gilbert Wallis



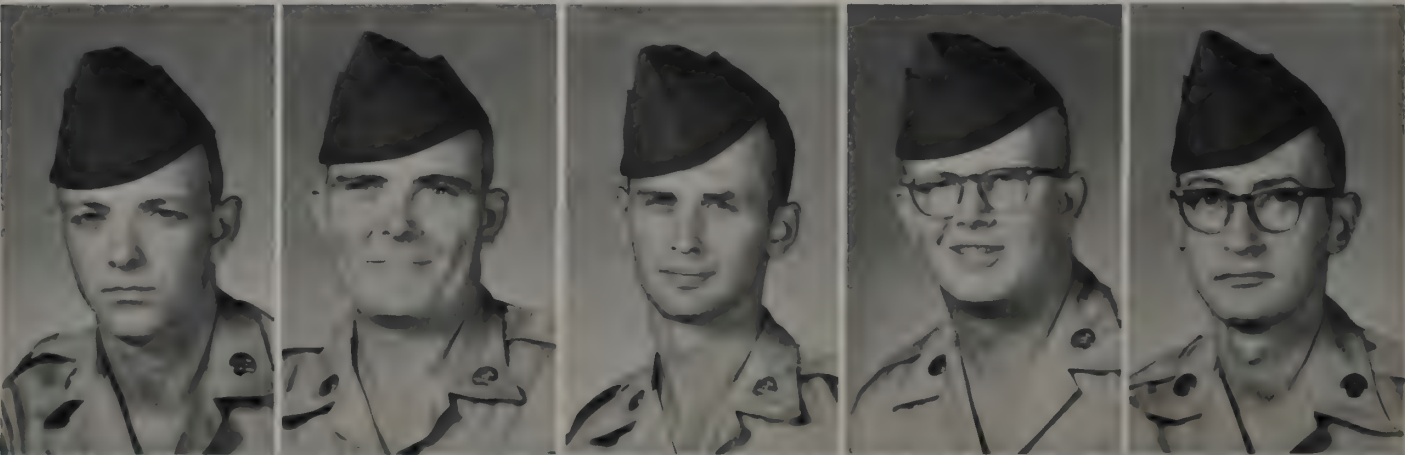
Harold Wash
 Edward Weber
 George Weichselbaum
 Kenneth Wells
 Robert Welsch



Anthony Wieber
 Gil Wilfong
 Leighton Wolf
 Daniel Wood
 Ronald Woodrum



Dana Wright
 Robert Wright
 John Zelis
 P. J. Kittredge
 W. R. Kemp





Robert L. French
ADI



V. J. Krol
M. Ysidro
P. W. Loase, Jr.



David L. Meyer
ADI



Gail D. LaPlant
ADI



Edward V. Heikkila
ADI



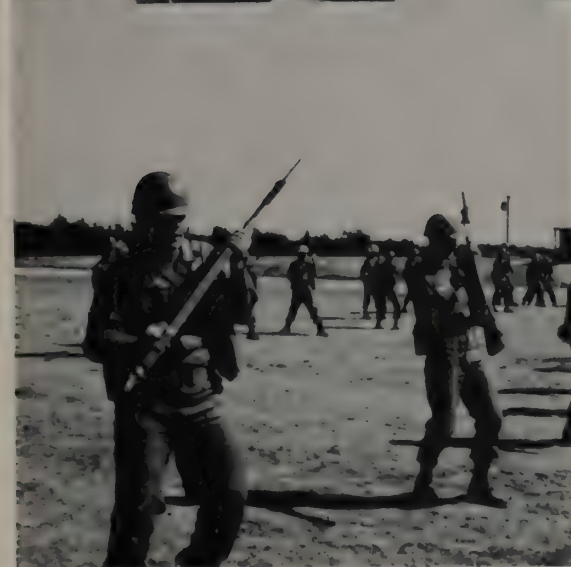
Inman Kinnard
Armorer





























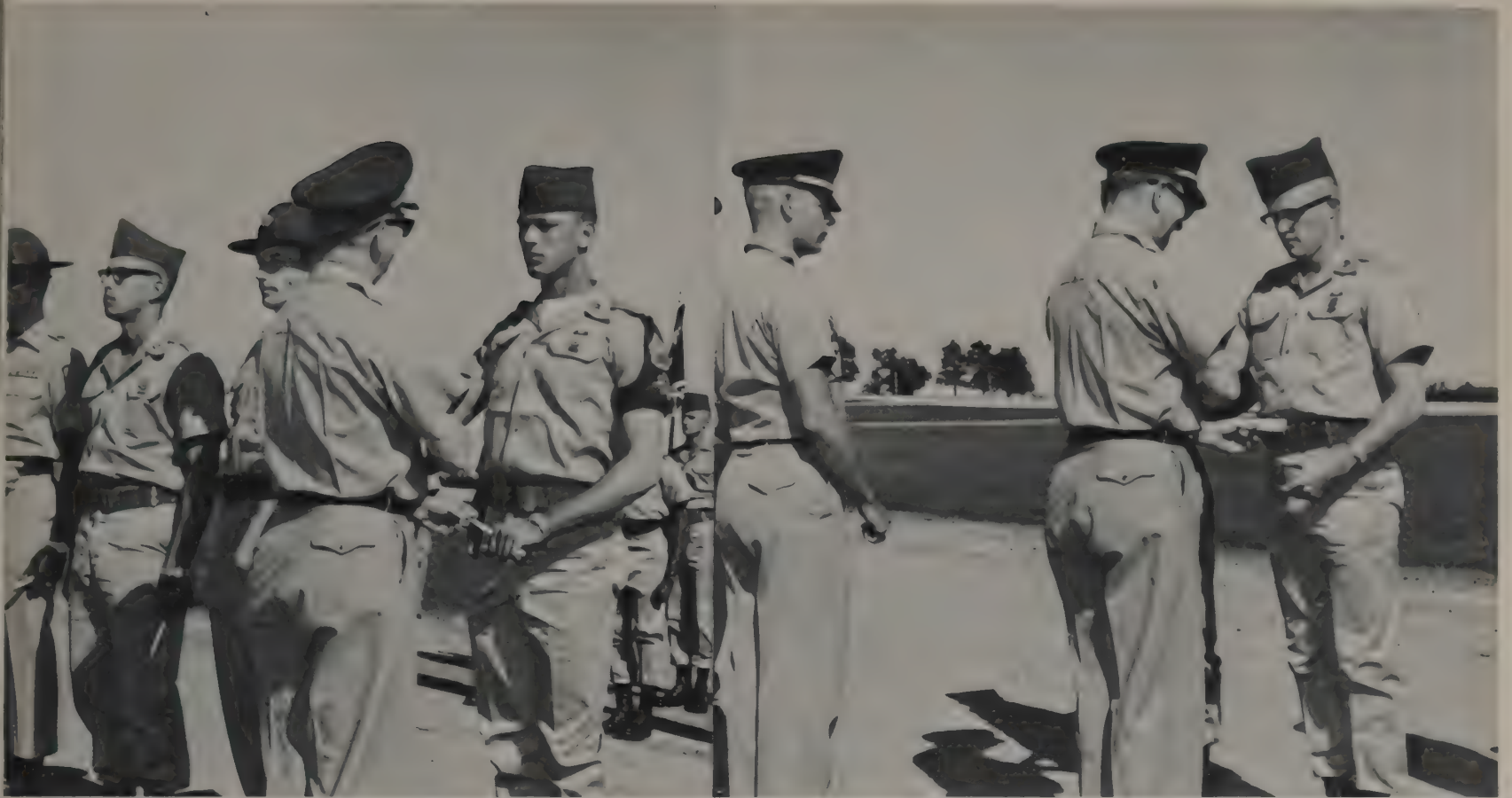












G. W. Johnson, Outstanding Trainee

D. P. Wood, American Spirit Honor Medal Winner





PSG M. A. Ochoa, Outstanding Cadreman



